The glass fiber is preferably coated to encapsulate the glass in a coating. The coating increases the wetability (adjust the surface energy) of the glass fiber to render the materials more compatible or wetable with the synthetic resin or resin blend. Typical coating compositions generally contain a polymeric binder material combined with a filler, a fire retardant additive, a pigment or a plasticizer, or other typical fabric additive material. Typical binders include polymeric materials that can be dissolved or suspended in aqueous diluents including emulsion polymers such as polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane polymers, acrylic materials, ethylene/vinyl chloride copolymers, vinylidene chloride/alkylmethacrylate copolymers, vinyl chloride/vinylacetate copolymers, neoprene brand (isoprene or chloroprene) polymers, vinylacetate/alkylacrylate copolymers or any known combination thereof. Typical filler materials are commonly inorganic and include clay, calcium carbonate, talc or titanium dioxide. Fire retardant additives include chlorine containing polymers, antimony trioxide, antimony pentaoxide, aluminum trihydrate and decabromodiphenyloxide.--

B1 Cont

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 20, line 9 with the following rewritten paragraph:

B2

--Figure 1 shows a hinged, structural member of the invention (as extruded) suitable for forming an outside corner. The hinge 107 is shown at the center of symmetry. The PVC hinged composite 100 is formed over a fabric 101 that can be man-made fibers for generalized use in the industrial arts, sold under the trademark KEVLAR, glass, cellulosic or other woven or non-woven fabric. The fabric 101 is formed into a first rigid composite area 106 and a second rigid composite area 106a by coating the fabric 101 with rigid polyvinylchloride 102 to form the composite areas 106 and 106a. At the periphery of the composite areas are folds 105 and 105a introduced into the fabric edge to ensure a smooth, non-raveling, strong composite periphery. The composite areas 106 and 106a are coextruded areas in which the rigid PVC intimately contacts and wets individual fibers in the fabric forming a strong integral composite structure. Between composite areas 106 and 106a is a region 107 comprising fabric 103 free of rigid PVC. Hinge 107 is formed by a substantially linear region separating rigid composite areas 106 and 106a wherein in one embodiment of the invention uncoated flexible fabric joins rigid composite

areas 106 and 106a. In another embodiment of the invention, hinged area 107 can be coated on one or both sides with a flexible resinous sealant 104 sealing hinged area 107. Such a sealant is useful in ensuring that the fabric does not permit passage of atmospheric gases, moisture, rain, dust, pollen or other material that can penetrate and disrupt the thermoplastic-fabric bond.--

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 13 with the following rewritten paragraph:

--Figure 3 shows a hinged structural member of the invention (as extruded) suitable for forming an inside corner. The hinge 107 is shown at the center of symmetry. The PVC hinged composite 300 is formed over a fabric 101 that can be man-made fibers for generalized use in the industrial arts, sold under the trademark KEVLAR, glass, cellulosic or other woven or non-woven fabric. The fabric 101 is formed into a first rigid composite area 106 and a second rigid composite are 106a by coating the fabric 101 with rigid polyvinylchloride 102 to form the composite areas 106 and 106a. At the periphery of the composite area are folds 105 and 105a introduced into the fabric edge to ensure a smooth, non-raveling, strong composite periphery. The composite areas 106 and 106a are coextruded areas in which the rigid PVC intimately contacts and wets individual fibers in the fabric forming a strong integral composite structure. Between composite areas 106 and 106a is a region 107 comprising fabric 103 free of rigid PVC. Hinge 107 is formed by a substantially linear region separating rigid composite areas 106 and 106a wherein in one embodiment of the invention uncoated flexible fabric joins rigid composite areas 106 and 106a. In another embodiment of the invention hinged area 107 can be coated on one or both sides with a flexible resinous sealant 104 sealing hinged area 107. Such a sealant is useful in ensuring that the fabric does not permit passage of atmospheric gases, moisture, rain, dust, pollen or other material that can penetrate and disrupt the thermoplastic-fabric bond.--